

Name _____

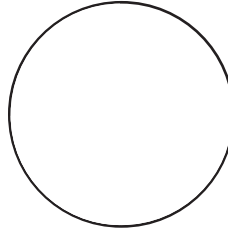
How can the oceans be described?

Read the lesson. Then follow the directions.

Draw a circle graph. Show the amount of Earth's surface covered by the hydrosphere.

The Hydrosphere on Earth's Surface

Label the part that is hydrosphere.
Label the part that is land.



Name the 5 oceans.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Put an X on the water that is lightest.

_____ Warm water with low salinity _____ Cold water with high salinity

Name two things that can affect the temperature of ocean water.

1. _____
2. _____

Name three resources that come from ocean water.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Notes for Home: Your child answered questions about the oceans. Talk with your child about any experiences you or your child may have had with the oceans.

Name _____

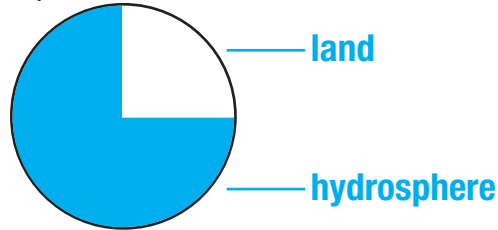
How can the oceans be described?

Read the lesson. Then follow the directions.

Draw a circle graph. Show the amount of Earth's surface covered by the hydrosphere.

The Hydrosphere on Earth's Surface

Label the part that is hydrosphere.
Label the part that is land.



Name the 5 oceans.

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Southern Ocean
5. Arctic Ocean

Put an X on the water that is lightest.

X Warm water with low salinity _____ Cold water with high salinity

Name two things that can affect the temperature of ocean water.

1. closeness to the poles
2. warm ocean currents

Name three resources that come from ocean water.

1. fish
2. salt
3. magnesium and water

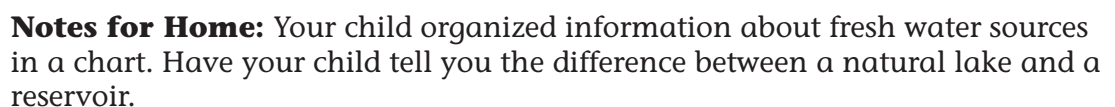


Notes for Home: Your child answered questions about the oceans. Talk with your child about any experiences you or your child may have had with the oceans.

Read the lesson. Add the terms and phrases where they belong in the chart.

water table

© Pearson Education, Inc.



Name _____

Use with pages 176–181.

Where is fresh water found?

Read the lesson. Add the terms and phrases where they belong in the chart.

aquifer

creek

glaciers

icebergs

ice sheets

reservoir

 $\frac{7}{10}$ of Earth's fresh water

surrounded by higher land

underground water

water collects in low spot

watershed

water table

| Fresh Water on Earth | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Groundwater | Ice | Lakes | Rivers |
| aquifer underground water water table | glaciers icebergs ice sheets $\frac{7}{10}$ of Earth's fresh water | reservoir surrounded by higher land water collects in low spot | creek watershed |



Notes for Home: Your child organized information about fresh water sources in a chart. Have your child tell you the difference between a natural lake and a reservoir.

Name _____

What are some California water sources?

Read the lesson. Then use the terms in the box to complete the sentences.

California Aqueduct

Colorado River Aqueduct

Lake Tahoe

Los Angeles Aqueduct

northern coastal region

reclamation

southeastern California

watershed

1. The _____ of California gets about 250 centimeters of rain in a year.
2. The deserts of _____ get only about 10 centimeters of rain per year.
3. The _____ carries water from the mouth of the Sacramento River hundreds of kilometers south.
4. Part of the _____ is nearly 100 years old and was built to carry water from east side of the Sierra Nevada.
5. The _____ provides the city of San Diego with much of its water.
6. In _____, wastewater is sent to a treatment plant to be treated for reuse.
7. _____ is on the northeastern border with Nevada.
8. Harmful chemicals used on land in a _____ can be carried by runoff into rivers and streams.



Notes for Home: Your child completed sentences about California water. Talk with your child about sources of water in your community.

Name _____

What are some California water sources?

Read the lesson. Then use the terms in the box to complete the sentences.

California Aqueduct

Colorado River Aqueduct

Lake Tahoe

Los Angeles Aqueduct

northern coastal region

reclamation

southeastern California

watershed

1. The northern coastal region of California gets about 250 centimeters of rain in a year.
2. The deserts of southeastern California get only about 10 centimeters of rain per year.
3. The California Aqueduct carries water from the mouth of the Sacramento River hundreds of kilometers south.
4. Part of the Los Angeles Aqueduct is nearly 100 years old and was built to carry water from east side of the Sierra Nevada.
5. The Colorado River Aqueduct provides the city of San Diego with much of its water.
6. In reclamation, wastewater is sent to a treatment plant to be treated for reuse.
7. Lake Tahoe is on the northeastern border with Nevada.
8. Harmful chemicals used on land in a watershed can be carried by runoff into rivers and streams.

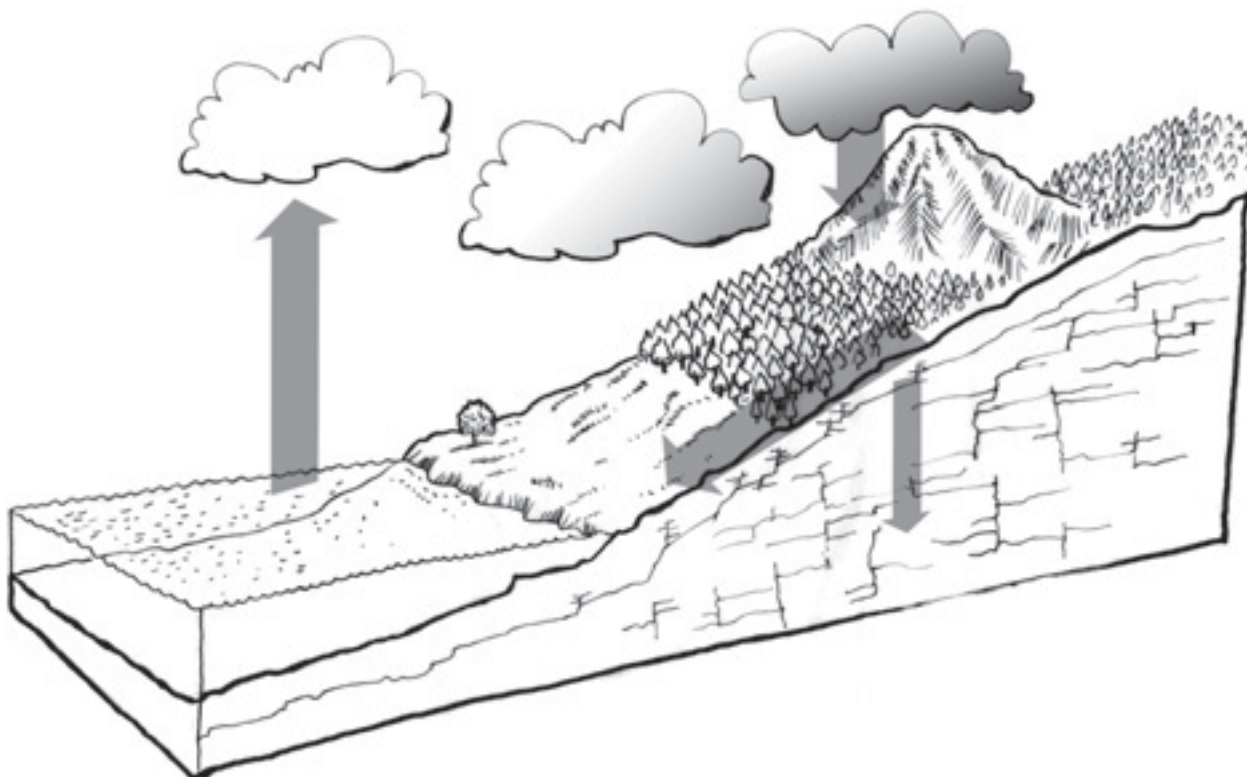


Notes for Home: Your child completed sentences about California water. Talk with your child about sources of water in your community.

What is the water cycle?

Look at the diagram of the water cycle. Label the cycle with these terms.

condensation evaporation precipitation



Answer these questions.

1. What is runoff?

2. What does condensation form?

3. Why does evaporation make ocean water saltier?

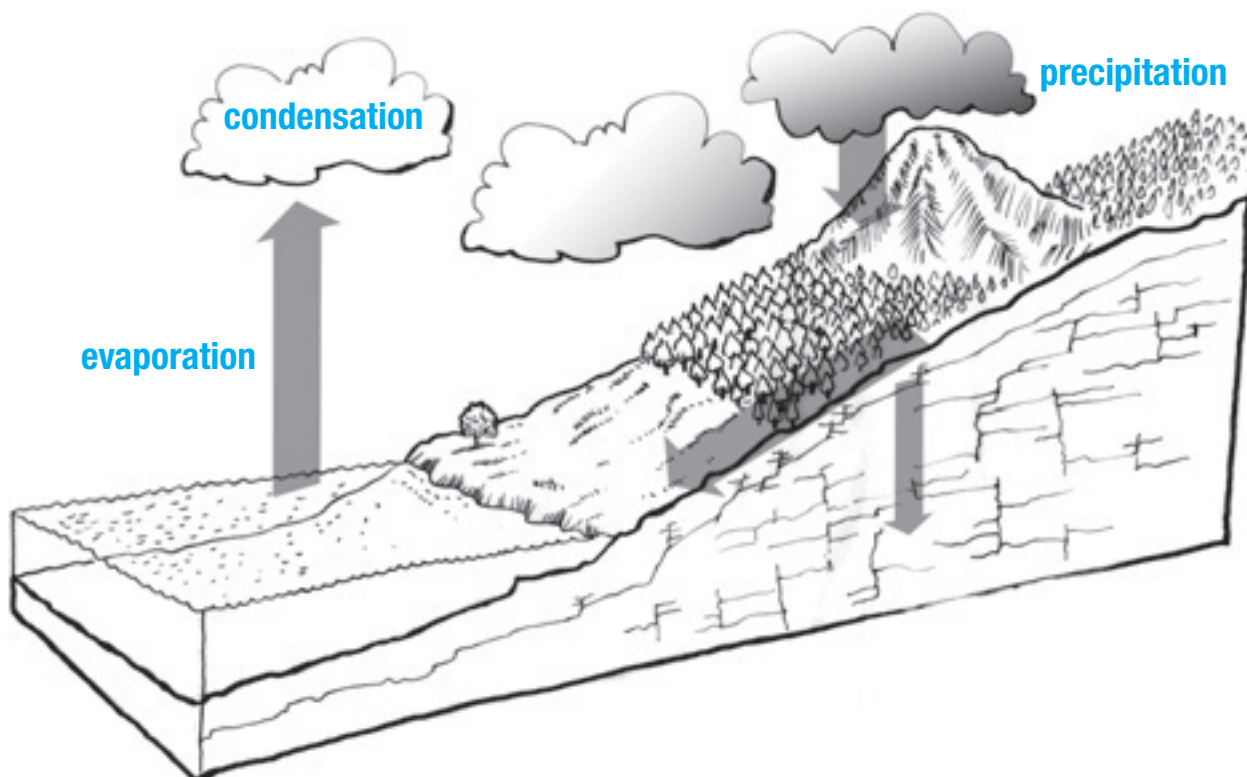


Notes for Home: Your child labeled a diagram and answered questions about the water cycle. Ask your child to explain the water cycle to you. Encourage him or her to use visuals.

What is the water cycle?

Look at the diagram of the water cycle. Label the cycle with these terms.

condensation evaporation precipitation



Answer these questions.

1. What is runoff?

water moving downhill

2. What does condensation form?

Possible answer: clouds and dew

3. Why does evaporation make ocean water saltier?

Water evaporates, but the salt does not. It remains in the ocean, which now has less water.



Notes for Home: Your child labeled a diagram and answered questions about the water cycle. Ask your child to explain the water cycle to you. Encourage him or her to use visuals.

Name _____

How do clouds form?

Name each kind of cloud.

1. ground-level cloud:

2. vertical clouds that can cause thunderstorms:

3. low-altitude clouds that cover whole sky:

4. high-altitude clouds that are thin, wispy, and white:

5. mid-altitude clouds that look like small, puffy balls:

Tell how sleet and hailstones are formed differently.



Notes for Home: Your child identified clouds and explained how sleet and hailstones are formed differently. Ask your child to identify clouds you can see today.

Name _____

How do clouds form?

Name each kind of cloud.

1. ground-level cloud:

fog

2. vertical clouds that can cause thunderstorms:

thunderheads

3. low-altitude clouds that cover whole sky:

stratus clouds

4. high-altitude clouds that are thin, wispy, and white:

cirrus clouds

5. mid-altitude clouds that look like small, puffy balls:

altocumulus clouds

Tell how sleet and hailstones are formed differently.

Sleet is rain that freezes before it hits the ground. Hailstones form by raindrops
that are blown back up into clouds and freeze; the frozen ice is then blown
back into the clouds many times with layers of water freezing on it. This ice
falls as a hailstone when it becomes too heavy for winds to blow it back up into
the cloud.



Notes for Home: Your child identified clouds and explained how sleet and hailstones are formed differently. Ask your child to identify clouds you can see today.